

## PREACHES HAPPINESS.

Cheerful Religion Expounded by an Evangelist from India.

V. D. David, a Native of Asia, Meets with Unprecedented Success in Conducting Revivals in the United States.

From India's coral strand comes the Apostle David to America to spread the Gospel of Christ. V. D. David, a brown-skinned native of South India, began his evangelizing work in Chicago the other day in Trinity Methodist church. Mr. David claims to be "the happiest man in the world" because he has received what he calls "the more abundant life."

David was born in Tunnaveley, South India, in 1853. His parents were Christian agents in the Church of England mission field. He took an academic course, but says of himself that he constantly got into trouble because of his uncontrollable temper and mischief. Finally he left for Ceylon, where he spoke English to the masses and claims that he made the people believe he was a great preacher, when in fact he "felt himself to be a shell without a kernel." Although only 16 years of age he displayed unusual material powers. But he shifted suddenly from preaching to the liquor business. The proprietor of a big liquor store in Ceylon hired him to take custody of the money, and he also became proficient in games—bagatelle, billiards and cards. Next he started a liquor store of his own in Colombo in company with a Singapore.

One day his mother entered the place and entreated him to come home. He did return and was married. His wife was a Christian and he soon quarreled with her. Once more he went to Ceylon, but again his mother pleaded with him and he consented to become a mission worker.

His conversion to Christianity is an interesting chapter of Mr. David's life. The Salvation Army, he says, gave him the first clue to a Christian life. He then went upon the highways and preached to all who would listen, but he was hooted and ejected from a number of places of worship. He overcame this and soon made converts by the thousands among the Singapore near Colombo. Many gave up jewelry and fancy dresses to devote themselves to the cause. From India he went to Australia, where he joined Rev. George Grubb. Afterward he pursued his work in England, Scotland and Ireland. At Kenwick his work was especially notable.

Soon after he returned to India, and one day, while addressing 25,000 Syrians on the open plain, the sky darkened and black clouds gathered. The leaders of the Syrians present urged that it was a sign of God's disapproval, and advised the people to disperse. Mr. David prayed aloud that the clouds scatter harmlessly, and his prayer, he says, was heeded. For the sun broke forth and the multitude became loud in its assertion of faith.

Mr. David's religion consists in resigning everything to Christ and being happy. No matter what happens he praises the Lord and takes no thought for the morrow. No contributions are solicited nor collections made at his meetings. Yet he has traveled all over India and has wanted for nothing.

In India Mr. David has made thousands of converts to Christianity, he says, some of his most effective work having been done among the native railwaymen and portmen. He has visited England and the Christian countries of Europe and Australia, and everywhere he goes he tries to diffuse the supreme happiness he enjoys among his fellow-men.

At all times and in all places, whether his audience is one or ten thousand, he earnestly preaches the doctrine of the abundant life found in a complete surrendering of self to the Lord. Mr. David came to America four months ago at the invitation of F. E. Clark—"Father Endeavor" Clark, the father of the Christian Endeavor movement—and was first heard at the San Francisco convention.

Since then he has been successful in conducting revival services in Portland, Ore., Sacramento, Northfield—Dwight L. Moody's home—Worcester, Glastonbury, Brooklyn and New York. He came to Chicago on the invitation of Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church. He was welcomed by large audiences.

Has No Sense of Pain. A curious and inexplicable case of paralysis that has attacked Uriah Shunk, of Lebanon, Pa., is causing considerable discussion among physicians in that part of the state. Last July Mr. Shunk drove into a stream three feet deep and stuck in the mud. He was pulled out by other bathers, but has never since been able to walk. Further, he has wasted away to a skeleton, although his appetite has been normal. Needles may be stuck into almost any part of his body without causing pain or sensation of any kind.

The three year old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of cramp. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but he selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of cramp.

Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by C. S. Nye, Cor. Barnett House; Schlabach's Drug Store, 225 N. Market; E. L. Janison, 200 West Tuscarawas St.

## THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

Emperor William is Ably Represented at Washington. Dr. von Holleben, ambassador to the United States of the German empire, has had a career of distinction, and is known here, having been at one time attaché of the German legation at Washington. His thorough knowledge of the English language is said to have been one of the reasons for the selection of Dr. von Holleben by the emperor. Baron von Thielmann, representative of Germany here from October, 1895, until August last, left to fill the high position of secretary of



DR. VON HOLLEBEN.  
(From the Ambassador's Latest Photograph.)

the imperial treasury at Berlin. Many will be interested in learning of the present excellent health of the former ambassador, Baroness Thielmann and their children. Mr. von Richman, counselor of the legation and chargé d'affaires ad interim, has arrived in Washington, transferring the headquarters of the embassy from Lenox, where he has with his family spent the summer. Mr. A. von Breuning, who keeps "bachelor's hall" in superb style in a cozy house in Jefferson place, and whose horses and traps are the envy of his less fortunate colleagues, continues second secretary.

Baron von Herman, attaché, has returned from a tour of the ultra fashionable vacation places to his post. Count A. de Goetzen, military attaché of the German embassy, reached here last December. He is a courageous first lieutenant of Uhlanen, an African explorer of international reputation, and an author of merit. His book, "Africa from East to West," a graphic description from personal observation, has lately been recognized by our government as a necessary volume for the libraries aboard our men-of-war. Count Goetzen is a young man of soldierly bearing and facile comprehension, whose intimate acquaintance with the languages and customs of many lands and whose valuation of nature and art make him rarely companionable to men of the world who have seen many more years of life than this soldier-diplomat. Count Goetzen not long ago returned from hunting big game in Canada, bringing back among other trophies the head of an unusually fine moose.

Baron von Ketteler, so long a leader in affairs here, is now minister to Mexico, having since his marriage to an American wife settled down to a domestic paragon. Capt. Hesse, who joined his regiment during the winter, is in Berlin.

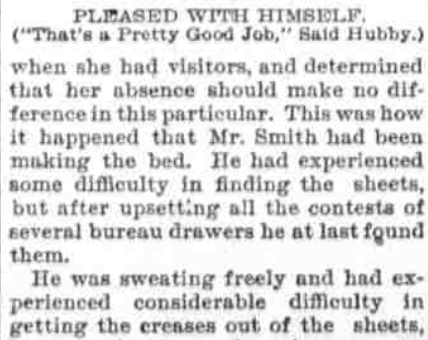
## PLEASED WITH HIMSELF.

How Mr. Smith Kept House During His Wife's Absence.

"There, I flatter myself that is a pretty good job."

This remark was made, says the Oil City (Pa.) Blizzards, by a self-satisfied man, who had been engaged in the task to him unaccustomed occupation of making up a bed.

This man, whom we will call Mr. Smith, because that is not his name, was leaving bachelor's hall for a few weeks, his wife being out of town. Some friends from a distance arrived unexpectedly, and were going to stay overnight at Mr. Smith's house. He knew how particular Mrs. Smith was about always having clean sheets on the beds



PLEASED WITH HIMSELF.  
(That's a Pretty Good Job," Said Hubby.)

When she had visitors, and determined that her absence should make no difference in this particular. This was how it happened that Mr. Smith had been making the bed. He had experienced some difficulty in finding the sheets, but after upsetting all the contents of several bureau drawers he at last found them.

He was sweating freely and had experienced considerable difficulty in getting the creases out of the sheets, but now that it was done, he congratulated himself on the achievement, and thought how pleased Mrs. Smith would be when she returned and learned of his thoughtfulness.

When she came home she was pleased. She found he had put two of her best damask table-covers on the bed for sheets.

Live with the Dead. Thousands of Egyptians live in old tombs, eating, sleeping, wooing, loving, laughing, dancing, singing, doing all their deeds of daily life and household work among the mummies and sarcophagi.

## FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Mate Leroy Describes the Made Up Garments of the Season.

## SPRUNG FLOUNCE SKIRT IS NEW.

Black Velvet Coats Again Fashionable. New Fancies in Blouses—Novelties in Wraps—The Woolen Stuffs For Winter. The Tailor Suitings.

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Just now attention is attracted by the wonderful array of beautiful made up garments. One thing new about the skirts is the sprung flounce. This is also called a gored circular flounce. It reaches to the knee, and where it is joined to the upper part there is always a row of trimming of some kind. The skirt is 8 yards around at the knees, and the flounce measures 44 around the bottom. It is variously trimmed, the pleat edge or the fancy soutache braiding being the preferred ornamentation. One design showed six lines of the narrowest soutache braid laid on in undulations. The same idea was wrought on the upper part of the skirt where it joined the flounce. Another new fancy is to have the seams to the skirt sewed down to about 18 inches from the bottom as usual, and from there flare out, or, as the dressmakers call it, are "pinched out." It is not pretty a bit, but as it is new it is noticed.

It has been many years since black velvet coats were fashionable, but there are several kinds just now. These are all for very well functions and will be first worn as the horse show. The shape of the velvet coats follows those of the season. There are snug eton jackets, with passementerie or fine jet trimming and borders of fine fur, most generally skunk, as that is the richest of the dark furs, and it requires dark fur to look best with velvet. There are short and natty little reefer, boxcoats, empire coats, mantle capes and three-quarter tight jackets, all in fine black velvet. They are extremely handsome, but cannot be worn with every kind of skirt. There are skirts of fine black satin duchesse, pou de sole and heavy brocade. These are made in the most painstaking manner, and they hang like something grown and not made by mortal hands out of such commonplace things as lining, facing braid and feather-bone, with silk on the surface. Some of these skirts are really beautiful. They are never trimmed when intended to be worn



ELEGANT NEW COSTUMES.

with these velvet coats, as the coats are to be the one central point of admiration. There are even some velvet blouses that these do not look well from some unaccountable reason when in black. One was made of havanna brown velvet, the neck cut away and filled in with tucked shell pink moire. There were slashed collar tabs around this, and they, as well as all the rest of the edges of the blouse, had two rows of narrow gold braid. The belt was a gold buckle.

Blouses seem to grow like mushrooms, and hundreds of new fancies in these garments spring up in a night. The most notable thing about them is that all now have the skirt placed below the belt. Heretofore this portion was worn under the dress skirt and was not visible. Now the skirt place is ornamented like the rest of the blouse; if of braid, the skirt is braided, and so on. The blouses are so many that they will end by tiring every one's eyes.

There are, I notice, a number of neatly finished tight waists and the fine new costumes. These are pointed or rounded in front and have cute little cottails in the back, sometimes trimmed and sometimes entirely plain. A few waists have perfectly straight backs with the pouch front, and others have the back gathered in French style with the blouse front. The most daring blouse was shown yesterday and was made entirely of stone marten fur. Others less remarkable were made of Persian lamb and moire astrakhan fur. Another of Hudson bay sable, was in the blouse shape and like the others had the sprung skirt portion. Across the bust were stretched hussar loops of cord with the usual frogs and plaques. This was to be worn over a rich myrtle green velvet skirt. These fur blouses and many of the thick cloth and cheviot coats are to be worn without any other wrap. They may be warm enough, but they do not give the beholder that impression.

A novelty is a new coat of scarlet cloth, with full skirts and braided after the manner of the old days. This is called "the lady of quality" coat after the heroine of Mrs. Burnett's book. The coat is rather masculine in appearance, but will exactly suit many of the smart set. Other coats are decorated with all sorts of military devices, and many of them have but one lapel and that cut in fantastic shape. In short, it seems that there is everything in coats.

In capes there are longer and more slender effects, particularly in plaids. Kersey capes 36 inches long and with a full sweep are favorites for the very best dressers. These capes are lined with rich black satin and are fur bordered and are both handsomely and convenient. Long circular capes reaching the ground all around are made for paragon and visiting and also for evening wraps. When for evening, the high stiff collar is dispensed with and a wide band of tulle or ostrich feathers is used around the neck and down the front. Hoods are seen on some of them, and others have collarettes of velvet, fur or brocade, with trimming as diverse as the collars. I forgot to mention that two or three of the fur blouses shown on the left side with puffings of white silk muslin, edged with an extremely full ruffle of white lace. The effect is curious, but not unpleasant.

Among some new styles I found a gray velvet skirt, with lines of narrow black silk braid sewed around and bottom in a "river of life" design. This was also upon the skirt where the flounce joined. With this was worn a jacket waist of black moire astrakhan, with revers

of white satin, trimmed with gold. There was a line of white satin brought over the sleeve, and this, too, was richly braided. The suit was unusual. Black moire astrakhan also made a rounded jacket with shawl collar. There was a full ruffle of doubled black silk upstanding and another laying out against the fur. This was very jaunty and was worn with a rich patterned skirt. There was among these new costumes one that was quite unique. It was of broken Scotch plaid in dark reds and browns. It was cut in princess form and closed at the left side under a flat band of inch wide gold braid. There were buttons and loops. There was a yoke of white ribbed silk richly braided with red and gold. Below this was a very short scant cape effect bound with krummer. It was for a young lady. There was a blouse suit worth notice. This had a plain skirt of eider gray cloth, and the blouse was of dark blue whipcord. The whole blouse was covered with a sprawling design in silk braiding and beaded passementerie.

The woolen stuffs for winter are now on view, and they are handsome and elegant, the colors being deep and generally dark. Many of the twilled and armure weaves have fringe borders, sometimes in plain stripes and again in plaid or lattice weave designs. The black fringe and bone borders are exceptionally rich, and they look if sewed on. Camel's hair is bordering made of zibeline stripes. The plaid borders are very curious, being in single colors in black and different shades of the color in the body of the material. Russian cord is one of the newest of the woolens. Some of this material had a sort of a bayadere effect by undulating lines of very heavy cord in different colors, woven so that it forms a net trimming for the bottom of the skirt. Boyline are offered with fancy woven bordering and corded lines in different colors, so that they suggest ribbon bands. Armurette is made new by having dots and dashes of soft wool above its surface. This drapes very gracefully. Basket weave and honeycomb are also shown, both thick and made of camel's hair. Monkey skin is a very hairy variety of the zibeline cloth, and it has hairs long and silky in different colors to match the body of the fabric, not to differ as it has heretofore done. There is a new skirt cloth in a satiny cloth. It is reversible and shows a different color on each side. The prettiest are on leaf green and drab. The drab shows faintly through the green, and vice versa.

Among the tailor suitings is a sort of material which is a cross between armure and triest, with a slight film of hairs above the surface. These hairs are lustrous black. There is also a fine whipcord, that is soft

## LIGHTNING BUGS.

Taken For the Enemy's Fire, They Led to a Pitched Battle.

G. H. Bell, a prominent merchant of Liberty, Neb., told an interesting story of how a swarm of lightning bugs caused a shot and shell engagement between two armies during the late war.

"I was a member of the Twenty-fifth Ohio regiment," said Mr. Bell, "and Mr. G. W. Harris, whom I met on my visit here, was with the Fifty-fifth Tennessee. I just discovered that we fought each other one night in May, 1864, at New Hope Church, Ga. Lightning bugs in Georgia are more plentiful than watermelons. A great by several millions to the square mile, and on more than one occasion they were as trouble.

"About 3 o'clock in the morning as the two armies lay in their respective works, 400 yards apart, a nest of bugs hove in sight, as we afterward learned. The armies were too close for pickets. Suddenly there was a flash of light. Each side thought the other had opened fire in some mysterious way, and we began to shoot. We blazed away at one another for an hour or more and Bedlam reigned with shot and shell. The timber between the lines was all killed as if belted with an ax. Fortunately no lives were lost.

"It was only the other day that I learned the extent of the damage caused by that swarm of lightning bugs. I asked Harris how long his side was firing, and he said until their ammunition gave out. We were in the same fix, and if it hadn't been for our poverty in this respect that engagement would have been terribly fatal."—St. Louis Republic.

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

That we should dream that luck's the thing That will to us our blessing bring And give us honey without sting? I don't believe it!

But that endeavor well applied, A will that will not be denied, Do much life's problem to decide— I do believe it!

That our great world, as some folks say, Has still grown worse from day to day, While men and morals but decay? I don't believe it!

But that, as history will show, The "good old times" of long ago Have better grown, will better grow— I do believe it!

That we are here to sorrow born, Are given life to live forlorn, Have more of nighttime than of morn? I don't believe it!

But that a healthy, cheerful mind And thankful heart 'e'en here may find That God means only to be kind— I do believe it!

—George Birdseye in Boston Journal.

J. M. Thirsvend, of Grosbeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Bitters at night, and he is all right the next morning. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? F. P. Shanefelt & Co., Fischer's drug store, E. C. Miller, East End Pharm., 1220 E. Tuscarawas St.

You can't cure consumption but you can avoid and cure every form of throat or lung trouble by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Shanefelt & Co., Melbourne Hotel, Fischer's drug store, 435 E. Tuscarawas St., E. C. Miller, East End Pharm., 1220 E. Tuscarawas St.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
Insist on Having  
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Prices and Quality  
ALWAYS RIGHT at the  
Old Reliable  
China Store  
Visit our store and see the best line of  
Lamps, Dinner and  
Toilet Sets, House Fur-  
nishing Goods, &c.  
**Bour Bros.**  
139 East Tuscaraw

## TAXES FOR 1897.

Notice to Tax Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1897 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1897:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE.		COUNTY.		ROAD.		TOWN-SHIP.		SCHOOL.		SUNDY SPECIAL.		POOR.		DEC. RATE.		JUNE RATE.		TOTAL.	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Bethlehem	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Canton	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Jackson	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Lake	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Lexington	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Marbleboro	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Nimblehorn	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Osnaburg	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Paris	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Perry	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Pike	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Platt	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Sandy	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Sugarbrook	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Tuscarawas	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4
Washington	2	8	2	5	6	2	5	1	5	8	6	9	2	8	9	4	7	9	17	4

CORPORATION AND COUNTY	STATE AND COUNTY		ROAD.		TOWN- SHIP.		CORPO- RATION.		SCHOOL.		POOR RATE.		DEC. RATE.		JUNE RATE.		TOTAL.	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
ALLIANCE	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Beach City	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Canton	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Canal Fulton	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Elletts	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Greenwood	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Forest	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Lima	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Louisville	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Madison	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Marbleboro	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Massillon	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Muskegon	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Mt. Union, Wash'n Tp	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Mapleton	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Navy	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
New Berlin	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
New Franklin	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
North	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Uniontown	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Waynesburg	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
Wilmet	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10
West Brookfield	8	5	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	2	10